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ADDRESS. OF THE UNITED STATES.

[CONCLUDED.] and one recently urged by the opposition, is bound to choose between parties and measures, meddle with similar social relations in Great principles have been pushed to dangerous ex- the mion, integrity, and resistance of the Rethat the whole proceeding is purely of a party which might be beneficial or injurious to his Britain, France, or Spain. So deeply rooted tremes Names have changed, but the same publican party. character; intended alone to preserve the country? Under the banners of the first de- is this conviction, not only in the minds of our party with the same principles, leading to the Under such circumstances, how wicked as tious and party purposes. That this spirit, measures hostile to the public happiness, would lines of separation between the strict construct- ed and failed) would be more conducive to the Was it not fellow citizens, against the danger quaintance with the history of free governments. preference of individuals, with those whose interfere, with the reserved rights of the Republican party. To this point all and listen to their eloquent and pathetic ex-In a country like ours, it is not only the right main objects they admit to be similar to their embracing their domestic institutions and social their energies are and will be directed to the libertation?

another? When parties act on honorable prin- our complicated political system, the calamities and spirit of the constitutional compact.

but the duty of every citizen to make himself own. Should these political opponents be suc- relations, & call himself a Democratic Republi- not be concealed from you that many of our op- "But this detestable effort to alienate one acquainted with the operations of the Govern- cessful, persons acting with such views would can, or a friend to the Union. Republicanism, ponents both in the North and the South, under portion of our country from the rest, and enfecits administration. Every citizen here can as- their country or their own consciences. They is "the support of the State Governments in all into each others hands by creating geographical various parts can never succeed. The people only pasports to which are the favor and con- the best of causes to that pride of opinion, which for our domestic concerns, and the safest bul- up local jenlousies, and arousing all the angry into the perilous and gloomy scenes, into which overweening power of the monarchical and ar- require so strong a cement to obtain success alike inconsistent with the true spirit of Repub- South. istocratical branches of the government has been amongst them; by whatever dissimilarity of mo- licanism and the doctrines of the Republican They can never engage in such schemes This was the admonition of a man of the ness, talents and popularity of the leaders of fault with something, a unity of effect is produ- whatever may be their motives or professions, tell them that they are all brothers, each left a purest and most patriolic heart. Need we say co-operating as a party on honest principles, onize, not only in its general views, but also in Abolitionist or Nullifyer. True Republicanism local feelings and domestic relations of each Hence too the solmen warning of Washington, for its attainment. An individual in the politic- the particular measures which are adopted, not only guarantees to each State the full enjoy- other. Who then can doubt the virtue, the in- the great Virginian and Saviour of his country, al world taking his own course without consult- their movements will be marked by irresolution ment of its reserved rights, but it guarantees to telligence, and the patriotism of our brethren of against the dangers of geographical discriminainsolated exertions might become unavailing.— as they will be by the luke-warmness and indif-upon the People of the large and the small in broaching their obnoxious plans in public in and affectionate admonition, at the moment he united by a common interest, and animated by the effect of a sort of mutual concession and Republican system of our l'athers in tranquility ven of mobs and violence? Within the last warned his countrymen. tates of wisdom, but are to be justified by the it is an evil so intimately connected with the at the foundation and existence of our free in- could never be agitated without danger and a- parts." maxims of the severest and most inflexible mor- good to which it is allied, that one cannot be stitutions and Republican Government uself - larm. It is the power and influence of United Who can turn a deaf ear to such counsel,

party or set of individuals are united to preserve assailed. Hence, it is, that in different parts the late war, and the recent Bank question.— ity, and piety. They know that whatever may the public liberty, and to secure the Constitu- of our country we see mischievous and misgui- The very same class of politicians, who had ad- be the evils existing in any portion of the Uni-

ment and interests, and political parties, is not ed by every citizen in a free country. They of our peace at home and prosperity abroad." ted by anti-republicans, and those who are op- by so many cords of affection, they no longer only a consequence natural, but irresistable.— are not only important to those who are strugg- Those who would interfere with these reserved posed to us. This is more especially true, as live together, as members of the same great famNor is the existence of such parties destitute of ling for power, which they mean to wield to and vital rights of the States, cannot be Denoit regards the Eastern and Northern portions of ily; can no longer be natural guardians of their public utility. They bring into action the promote the public happiness, but to those crats; and on the other hand those who would our country. The Republicans have no lot or minutal happiness; can no longer be fellow citgreatest talents. They excite a jealousy and whom the People having placed in authority, weaken the bonds of union, or wish to destroy part in them, and all those who assume the name izens of one great and flourishing empire. vigilance which insures fidelity in public func- have to contend with an opposition, whose its constitutional vigor, whatever they may call and are now found engaged in them, if they ev- They will shut their ears against such unhallowtionaries. They check attempts at the usur- deadly hostility would delight to overthrow them themselves, cannot be, in truth, Jeffersonian er belonged to the Democratic party, have since ed language. They will shut their hearts apation of power, and thereby preserve the rights and their principles altogether. Union is even Republicans. The disposition to meddle with been alienated by ambitious or party views or gainst the poison it contains. The kindred of the people. Such has been the effect, not more important to a party who are in power, the just rights of the States, and especially those in the midst of party strife have m staken ene-blood which flows in their veins; and the min-only in our own free government, but in those because on it depends the efficiency of an ad- of a Democratic character, as well as the op- mies for friends. True Republicans can never gled blood which they have shed in the defence much less so. In Great Britain has this not ministration, and the success of the best con-posite disposition to arrest the constitutional and lend their aid and influence in creating geo- of their sacred rights, consecrated, their union especially been the case? There the great and certed plans of policy. An opposition does not rightful action of the Federal Government, are graphical parties in the East, West, North or and excite horror at the idea of their becoming

tion on a firm basis, these men, by whatever ded men attempting to weaken the bond of vocated the authority of the Federal Govern- ted States, and however they may be deplored epithets distinguished, deserve the public ap- Union, and exciting the North against the South, ment to enact Alien and Sedition Laws, estab- by many in the North and North-west, that plause and gratitude. If the tendency of the and the South against the North. The pecu- lished monopolies, created exhorbitant there are greater evils in other countries, where No paper discontinued till all dues are paid, but at the measures of another be to overturn that Consti- liar difference in the social organization of these Tariffs, and taxed the people of one section of humanity, religion, and letters may exert their tution, or subvert the liberties of the People, two sections of our country, is ever a ready and the country to make made and canals in another, empire over the human heart. Whenever resuch men, however imposing the name which fruitful subject, to create these jealousies and denied the right of the same Government to pro- ligion leaves its proper home, the heart, to join they may have assumed, do not merit the pub- dissensions. It has ever been a fundamental tect the commerce of its citizens by an Embar- in the noise and strile of the affairs of State, it lic support, but should be firmly resisted by ev- article in the Republican creed that these rela- go, defend the rights and liberties of its gullant is out of its province, and ever sullies its purity; ery friend of his country. It would be the tions were not by our own Constitutional Char- seamen by a war, or remove even the public Whatever movements may be made then in the duty of the good citizen to unite his efforts to ter, brought within the scope of Federal powers, treasure from a soulless corporation, using its North or the South, the East or the West, inthose of one party, while he should avoid any and that Congress has as little right of interfere power for political and party purposes. All consistent with the domestic or social rights se-TO THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICANS connexion with the other. In a society con- with the donuestic relations and local institutions such extremes are alike inconsistent with the cured by the Constitution to respective States stituted of such parties, and in a country like of the United States, with the the relations of principles and doctrines of the Republican party, of the Confederacy, will emenate from, and be ours, who would be justified in standing aloof as master and apprentice in Massachusetts, or The consolidationists have twice had the Gov- confined to anti-Republicans, and like all other The next objection against the Convention. an unconcerned spectator? Would be not be master and servent in Virginia, as they have to ernment in their own hands, and both times their evils, will be most effectually counteracted by

nower of party and perpetuate party princi- scribed of those parties, would be not be com- brethren of the northern and middle States, but same practices, are now striving for power. well as unfounded, are these attempts to excite Hence it is, that we hear the spirit of peled, by the strongest impulses of duty and in the minds of the whole Republican Party of It is true and gratifying to believe, that a portion and inflame the South, and create sectional party so strongly deprecated by the very men patriotism, to enlist. Would be not be in a the Union, that it is incorporated in the Demo- of this party are aiming at power, and in the con- parties on such a basis.—Who can look to such who are invoking its aid, for their own ambi- situation, where, next to the crime of uniting on crtic creed, and constitutes one of the broad viction that their principles, (although twice tri- a state of things without dismay and horror? when carried to an extreme, may become in- be that of remaining neutral. Miserable indeed ionists of the Jeffersonian school and the latitu- prosperity and happiness of the country, than of indulging such feelings, and on the importjurious, we readily admit. But the man who would be the excuse of those who refrain from dinarians or consolidationists, under all their the principles of Washington, Jefferson, Madi-expects to see free countries exempt, from its affording that aid which they owe to their coun-Protean colors. Republicanism is the safest son, Munroe, and Jackson. They, however, mony and union that our revolutionary fathers influence, must be a very superficial observer try, under the pretext that they cannot agree guaranty of the stability of our Union. No man, know that they are in a minority, and can nevel endeavored so deeply to impress their country? of human affairs, and have but a slight ac-upon any measure of policy, and upon any nor set of men, can interfere, or even wish to er hope to gain the ascendancy except by divi- Will you pardon us while we ask you to read

ment and the conduct of those entrusted with find it difficult either to justify their conduct to or Democracy, in the language of Mr. Jefferson, different names and denominations, are playing ble the sacred ties which now link together its pire to the highest offices in the States; the might discover too late that they had sacrificed their rights, us the most complete administration parties, kindling sectional animosities, stirring of America have to much good sense, to enter fidence of his fellow men acquired by the pos- is not satisfied with success, but with nothing warks against anti republican tendencies, and passions. It is in this way that they nope to di- these advocates of distinion would lead them, session of talents and virtue. In such a state of short of attaining it in its own way. These re- the preservation of the General Government in vide the Republican party. Facts, however, They will not hearken to the unnatural voice society, that there should be collisions of senti- flections ought, we think, to be seriously weigh- all its constitutional vigor; as the sheet-anchor will verify that all such proceedings are justitu- which tells them, that knit together as they are, aliens, rivals, enemies."

counteracted and kept in check by the bold- tive each individual is actuated, yet if each finds party. Those who harbor either disposition, without violating their principles; principles; principles which soundest and most experienced head, and the political party; nor is there any thing immoral ced-not so with those who administer the are anti-republican in principle, whether called rich inheritance by their fathers, never to be canor improper in men having the same object, Government. If they do not unite and harm- Federal or National Republican, Whig or Tory, celled, while they forbear to meddle with the distinguished founders of the Constitution,ing those of the same principles and opinions and imbecility. They will be incapable of re-leach State protection from the molestation of the northern and middle States upon this sub- tions, and these insidious and daring attempts with himself, would become insignificant. His sisting the efforts of their opponents, weakened other States. When we look, sellow citizens, ject? Have not the abolitionists and fanatics, at disunion and disaffection. In his valedictory He would be a unit, opposed to a strong phalanx, ference of their friends. Such must always be States of this vast empire, all dwelling under the those quarters of the Union, been in danger e- was retired forever from public life, he too,

a combined will. The only way that could op- union on the part of those who profess the same and security; all under different local and State two years while political incendiaries, with the "Union which constitutes you one people is pose with success the movements of his political principles and think alike. When par- laws and domestic rugulations; all pursuing view of creating sectional parties, have been pro- also now dear to you-it is justly so-it is the opponents, would be to unite with those having ties act on honorable principles, there is no dan- happiness and prosperity in their own way; hav- claiming to the South that the North were pre- main pillar in the edifice of real independence; the same views with himself. Nor would this ger in our country from their existence and in- ing no walls upon their borders, nor armies to paring to interfere with her domestic relations; the support of your tranquility at home; of your imply a sacrifice of principle or independence on fluence. Who, then, ought to be ashamed of defend them from one another; but each all have we not seen the preachers of such doctrines peace abroad; of your safety; or your proshis part. A breach of political morality, the the appellauon of party, when properly conduct resting securely under the Republican banner of driven from the public assemblies in the North perity; and of that very liberty which you so doing an act of injustice; or the trampling on ted, and especially such a party as that which our Union, it would indeed seem as if the days and North-west with mockery and scorn? It dearly prize. That it is the point of our pothe rights or liberties of a fellow citizen, can binds together the Democratic Republicans of had come, foretold of old, when the lion, and was but the other day that the abolitionists were litical fortress against which the batteries of innever be justified or excused, by regard or com- our Union. Whithout such a party, Feilow the lamb shall lie down in peace together.

refused permission by an overwhelming vote of ternal and external enemies will most constantplaisance to a party. This is readily admitted. Citizens, evil men and evil principles could. Those, than, who would urge the Governthe Democratic Legislature of New Hampshire, ly and actively (though often covertly and in-But the concession of subordinate questions; a never be successfully resisted, nor could the ment of our Union to trespass upon the rights to hold meetings in either Legislative Hall, on sidously) be directed. Frown therefore, incompromise of views of policy; of the course great purposes of free government be accom- of the States, or those who would force the the ground that the objects of the Society were dignantly frown," he continues, "upon the first to be pursued to attain a certain and laudable plished. If parties sometimes produce mischief, States to dissolve the Union, are neither Repub- incompatible with those Southern interests se- dawning of any attempts to alienate one portion object; of the preference of particular individ- (and all admit it,) they ought nevertheless be lican nor the true friends of the States or the cured by the Constitution, with which the Ame- of our country from the rest; or to enfeeble the uals to fill certain stations, are not only the dic-still borne. Like the licentiousness of the press, Union. They are not so, because they strike rican people have nothing to do, and which sacred ties which now link together its various.

ality. Men excited to preserve and maintain destroyed without inflicting an incurable wound They strike on different sides, to be sure, and Republicanism and patriotism, which ties the and at a time so appropriate as this? Who the liberties of the country; to oppose any at- on the other. All these objections, then, to the with very different motives, but the effects are hands of the abolitionists and fanatics in the does not feel and acknowledge the importance tempt to sacrifice those liberties, and to bury Convention, and to its proceedings, on party the same. It matters but little whether the North, and scorns their doctrines. It is this of this hallowed spirit speaking, as it were from them under the ruins of the Constitution, would grounds, are intended only for political effect, harmony of those happy and prosperous States power of united Republicanism which spell the tomb, the prophetic and inspired language not only be inexcusable, but highly criminal, to and will at once be detected and scotted by the be destroyed by wrongs committed against their binds their deluded followers, and which they of truth and patriotism. Why then these atsuffer those great and vital objects to be delea- People. They ought not, and cannot have reserved rights, or whether it be by creating un- feel and dread. Indeed, so safe and sure a tempts to alarm the Southern portion of our ted; because, in the pride of opinion, they weight with the enlightened portion of such a just disaffection to that Union to which they are guarantee is Republicanism, for the peaceable country and to assail the proceedings of the would not sacrifice, on a question of mere ex- country as ours, and at a crisis like the present, all indebted, without exception, for their peace possession of all the privileges resulting from this Convention on the score of geographical and pediency, a cause which they might not have We come now, fellow cititizens, to another and prosperity at home and their respect abroad. | confederacy of States, that while there is a Re- sectional feeling? Why all this illiberality?been the first themselves to suggest. The ques- objection to the Convention, or rather to one Fellow citizens, there have always been two publican in the North, the South will have a Why this continued effort to excite unfriendly tion which these political casuists ought to put of its nominations, and to another effort at divi- great political parties in our country. Names friend there. Let then the Republican party feelings between people who have always ento themselves, should be this: Would it be sion, of a very different character, and probably have changed, but the principle or grounds of every where, stand firm and united, and trust- tertained such sincere respect for each other fabetter that they should endanger the public hap- one of the most mischievous and wicked that difference between the two remain the same. ing to their principles fear not, all will be sale. Why shall we not regard (in national matters) piness or the public liberty, than give up some has ever been made against the peace and hap- The Republican party have always contended And why shall not the democracy of all quar- all the States as one country; and the People lavorite scheme of policy, or yield their assent piness of any country. It is the attempt to for a strict construction of the Constitution, the ters of our Union, and the several States, impli- which inhabit them as our brethron? Why to an individual's being placed in an office, create, sectional parties an divisions, and to preservation of the rights of the States, and the city confide in each other. They entered in shall any narrow and sordid, and selfish spirit whose opinions in general coincided with her alienate one portion of our country from the integrity and supremacy of the Government of to this Confederacy as Independent States, with lead the people of one section to view with envy, own, though they might have a preference for rest, by charging upon the supposed detects of the Union, when acting strictly within the letter the express supulation, that each State reserved or jealousy, the prosperity and happiness of ato itself the right of managing its domestic con-nother. Why shall not the South rejoice in the ciples, there is no danger from its existence. which evil men are endeavoring themselve to The federal party, or consolidationists, on the cerus, and social relations in its own wy .-- prosperity of their Eastern brethren, in the But this opinion is not meant to extend to the bring about. This is a subject of transcendent other hand, claimed a literal or latitudenarian The people of no State, therefore, can violat greatness of Pennsylvania and New York, and justification of that factious and envenomed and universal interest, and one that demands to construction, and under the pretext of "general that compromise, on which this Union is based, in the increasing power and population of these spirit by which parties are sometimes influenced. be well weighed and considered, by all parties, welfare" and "expediency," have not scrippled and call themselves Republicans. It would be young and flourishing States, upon the waters of Whenever an individual is ready to sacrifice and all men. And here we will take occasion to exercise powers not only of doubtful consti- subversive of the fundamental principles on the mighty West; and why shall not these, in the honor of the nation, the principles of the to remark, that is on this weak side of human tutional character, but in violation of many of which the superstructure of Republication its return, reciprocate the same kind feelings to-Constitution, or the rights of the People, to cature, in appeals to the most degrading and the reserved rights of the Sintes. They could not, as men of hon- wards the patriotic South? When did the gratily his own ambition, or satiate his vengeance dangerous passions of the human mind, that ciples have often led them not only to push the or and of truth, violate it, without being guilty North or the West, everydesert the South? -on political opponents, such a man deserves to those who seek to betray nations to their pur- authority of the General Government to the most of deception, treachery, and talselmod. They How long, and nobly have they not stood by the be stigmatized as an enemy to his country.— poses, and kindle the torch of discord, always unwarrantable lengths, disregarding State rights could not as men of sense and true christians, South, and her distinguished men? Was it not The great thing to be attended to in a free resort. It is here that ambition as well as faurant public sentiment, (as in the case of the violate it, because they know, that by so doing, in support of Southern men that the Democrationary, therefore, is not to pronounce an in-aticism (always problic in the allurements and Alien and Sedition Laws,) but to fly to the op- the light of a great nation now brightly sharing by of the North so often evinced a high degree discriminate anotherna against all political par- declasions necessary to accomplish their purpo- posite extreme, and stoutly deny the nuthority on a benighted world, would be extenguished of liberality! Was General Washington, or ties. The People should inquire into the mo- ses.) direct their batteries. It is the point, of the General Government, when acting strict- torever, and in blood. They know that the Mr. Jefferson, or Mr. Madison, or Mr. Mon- tives by which parties are actuated, and into the moreover, in which all free Governments, but It within the line of its constitutional duty, as in the exercise of roc, ever objected to by them, because they tendency of their measures. If a particular our own peculiar system can be most effectually the case of the Embargo proceedings during the most boundless exertions of humanity, char- were from the south? At the end of General

Jackson's present term, the South will have en- and for the support of armies, placemen and of the world. Has it not placed our country ner in which this duty had been performed, the the suspension of the channels of their foreign joyed the honors of the Presidency for forty pensioners. And for what purpose is this war abroad upon the most elevated and exalted Roman firmness and honesty of the President, connections. Where the loss of their trade, the

inviolability of contracts, and in the establish- and happiness, but that of the world. So much and secure success. ment of mails. No power is delegated to the we have deemed it our duty to say, in defence It was accordingly towards the termination all its laws. With having, in violation of these, ciples and policy of his Administration. How General Government, in the just exercise of of the Convention generally, and in answer to of General Jackson's first term, when they had assumed the purse as well as the sword. With is this to be done, but by united and harmoniwhich, the various States of the confederacy some of the prominent objections which have sunk into a desperate condition, that a new ray the destruction of the public and private ous councils and sleepless vigilance? have not a common, if not an equal interest ;- been made against it and its proceedings. We of hope burst upon them. Than it was the credit. With bringing upon the nation a vitinnor is there one which can be materially abus-shall now proceed to discuss that part of the Bank of the United States was looked to as the ted currency, and a load of public debt. With too secure? The prosperity and safety of our ed without injury to all. Even obstructions to subject more immediately connected with the means by which to accomplish their ends, and the loss of the agricultural products and indi- country are essentially involved in the issue of diffusion of correct information among the Peo- part of this Address, that the election of a suc years, their policy was to get an application fact, disabled, dishonored and oppressed his neess of our country greatly depended. confined to a few, will not long resist the gen- principles, as they were dangerous in their con- unconstitutionality of the Bank and its danger- ment. under so complicated a system of Government, that the friends to a limited Covernment be-opinions to Congress in the years '29,'80, and uncompromising hostility to his corporation, at at the Bank itself as undecided, although not op-

There is perfection, lenow cutzens, in noth-state of the service of his country, and by come so, unzard in re-election. Accord-note and notice patriot, and those associated was we torget that its managers justined that its managers justined that with him, were arraigned and denounced, be- curtailments two years ago, on the ground that laws of nature are not adequate to our protect promote her happiness and defend her rights, application for a re-chatter. A bill for this pur- fore their country and the world, in a manner her charter had but a short time to run, and tion from multiplied inconveniences and aggra- How faithfully did he fulfil the expectations pose passed both houses, and received the con- unparalleled in the history of any free Govern- prudence required them to draw in by degrees, vated calamities. But should we therefore seek and wishes of his friends, and accomplish the stitutional veto of the president. That these ment. Yes, Fellow Citizens, it was for these their outstanding debis? Hence, in her applito escape from their authority? Would it be great object of his election. What were the were the objects which influenced the opposition things that an administration, which had secure cation to Congress, in 1881, they, say unless the product, if we had the power, to seek in the prominent traits that characterized his Admin- at that day, none, we think, acquainted with the ed to its country liberty, and union, and pros- question is decided by the present Congress, no total disorganization of the present natural sys- istration both as to its external and internal pol- history of those times, can doubt. Indeed, they perity at home, and respect and peace abroad, definitive action upon it can be expected until tem, relief from the pains inconveniencies, and icy? What its effects and benefits? Will you were charged at the time, and universally be was denounced as the most abandoned and pro- within two years of the expiration of the Charges which we suffer in its operation?— favor us with a brief review? Towards foreign lieved. But how little did they know of the fligate upon the earth. Posterity will look acter a period before which, in the opinion of There is equally folly in seeking destruction of nations, has it not been distinguished alike with individual with whom they were contending. back with astonishment, and if possible, upon your memorialists, it is highly expedient, not the social institutions, which practically secure ability, firmness, and moderation? Whilst its He met the crisis in a manner worthy of his the scenes which for the last three years distrac- merely in reference to the institution itself, but to us a degree of liberty, peace, happiness, and primary canon was to do justice to all, and sul- principles, and vetoed the bill both as unconsti- ted our country, and wonder how any man to the more important interests of the nation, prosperity, unequalled in any other country, be- ler wrong from none, has it not, in the pursuit autional and expedient—thus cuting off all hope could have seccessfully resisted the gigantic that the determination of Congress should be are wise, they will shut their ears to such terest and regarded the sentiments of every It was than that the Bank took the field open-circumstances. But what has become of this Congress shall determine that the Bank must mischievous counsels, which are given by men portion of our extended country? Has it not by, and under the banners of a concentrated and mass of mischief and ruin, which was to pro- cease to exist, it is still more temportant that the

years out of forty-eight, since the adoption of the ugainst social happiness, and are those attempts ground, and caused its name to be respected in so far from prejudicing him with the great body aunibilation of their manufactures? Where the Convention. As to the remaining eight years, at dissatisfaction and dismion? Why these un-every quarter of the globe. So, too, in relation of the Democracy of Pennsylvania and the deluge of debit the ruin and divisions of our political existence under the Constitu- ceasing efforts to excite jealousies, dislikes, and to the internal concerns. Has it not pursued a West, served only to endear him to them. It people. Where the fields without harvest; the tion, that high office has been in the hands of animosities between the people of the Southern course equally distinguished by wisdom and was regarded by them and the great majority of the merchants without customers? Where our political opponents, so that the Northern and Eastern States? Why are these questions, moderation, and with like results. Has it not his friends, as one of the most important and now are all these false prophets with all their control of the from their own ranks to that high station. Un- revived, and these firebrands thrown upon the perity, peace and security. Has not the public re-elected by an overwhelming majority. Of fulfilled?

der these circumstances have they ever mur- public mind! Why it is now done? Let the debt been extinguished. Have not the great in- the means resorted to by the Bank to sustain! Is it true that we have no free Government mured, or complained? Never. And why? answer be given by the liberal and enlightened terests of the soil been exempted from unjust itself, and to influence the Presidential election, to rally around; no country to love? Is our Because, in the spirit of true patriotism, they of all parties; by every man whose reason is systems of taxation, in the shape of Tariffs, and we shall forbear here to speak, They have country humbled in the eyes of the world? dishave believed that the interests of their country not disordered, and whose heart is not corrupt the industry of the whole nation protected and long since been exposed to the nation, and must honored and disgraced at home? Is all this would be better promoted, and their cherished ed, and the mischief will be more than half rem- cherished; Indulging no favor or fear, manifes- be familiar to all. But the contest did not stop true? No. There is not a liberal or, candid principles best maintained, by their support of edied. But we must forbear. We feel that ting no preference towards any particular section here. There remained still another and severe man who does not and ought to feel proud and this subject is one of deep and wide spread in- of our country over another, cherishing no in- struggle, which the President and his adminis- exalted, at the spectacle which his country now And now, after so many years of disinterest- terest-that it should be approached with solic- terest seperate from the welfare of the whole, tration were doomed to encounter in conse- presents, both at home and abroad. When ed conduct, would it not be illiberal and unjust, itude and caution, and touched with a tender has not the Government been administered with quence of the course of which he felt it his du- was it ever more, if indeed so prosperous? when they present one of themselves for that hand—that this is not the time or occasion a single eye to the benefit and prosperity of al? ty to parsue in relation to this institution,— When was public or private credit more stable? Bank as set- Prices so high? People so happy? When every way unexceptionable, that they should be these scenes, nor their motives. We do not in- Magistracy been the protection of the rights of tied by the decision of the People, in his re-el- did it ever progress so rapidly in wealth, in arts branded as enemies of the South, and hostile tend it; nor shall we attempt to discriminate the States, and the integrity of the Union. - ection, and that its charter would expire within and useful knowledge, and public spirit, or nato the peculiar institutions of the Southern peo- between the mischievous and the misguided— Has he not made the Constitution his guide, four years, and seing in its conduct good reason, tional character? When so erect among the ple. We are assured that such imputations, so between those high priests in this crusade of and brought back the Government to its true as he believed, to justify the measure, the Pres- nations of the earth? Never. Have we not groundless, and so wicked, can make no im- destruction, whose heads are seen like the moun- fundamental principles? Has be exercised any ident deemed it his duiy, as the head of the than a right to say, that these are the blessings pression on the southern republicans. They tain top above the storm, or their more obscure will not be induced by such means to refuse and deluded followers. Nor is it our purpose support to a Republican from the North—a man to fasten ignominy or reproach upon any indicated and their cy? And what else but the union of the Renot selected as the cemocratic dandidate bevidual, public or private. Whatever their mocause he was a Northern man, but because he
was an honest, enlightened, and trustworthy sciences and Him who alone can judge them. and faithful no his country. But, fellow citimake such removal whenever in his opinion the Magistrate of the people's choice, could have American citizen—a Republican in principle But it should be recollected that mischierous zens, notwithstanding these wise measures of public interest required it to be done. and practice—and because these were the quali- consequences often result from unintentional er- the Administration, General Jackson, like his Then was revived the bitter and vindictive ties which elected Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, rors of conduct and opinion, and "that the most great prototype, Mr. Jefferson, was doomed to war upon the President and his friends, and then his day, who have assailed and caluminated him and Jackson. They happened, it is true, to be contempuble and unimportant causes often pro- encounter all the evils and embarrassments of commenced those scenes of panic and distress shall be mingled in the dust, with the thousands Southern men, but it was not because they were duce the most calamitous consequences." - | a powerful and talented coalition. From the without any paralled in the history of our coun- whose examples they have imitated; when no so that the destinies of this country were con- The time probably may come when the act- moment he came into power, there sprang up try, and which threatened one time its peace record shall be found of their memories, or any In time probably may come when the actfided to their hands. Virginia, that has been honored with the Presidency for more than thirty years, will not be so unreasonable as to deny to the Northern Demogracy, who secured to her the prosession of that high honor, a boon of have, litowever, one word to offer by way of adher the possession of that high honor, a boon of have, litowever, one word to offer by way of adher the possession of cells brees and prosition and paralyze the ordinary avperous record snail be ioung of their memories, or any and security. But to whom were they justly recollections of their services, this Patriot will attributed? To whom, but the opposition, and the ever witnessed, and which, in its final progress, their great ally, the Bank. Was not the object highest example of political virtue. But Felher the possession of that high honor, a boon of have, litowever, one word to offer by way of adher the prosecution of the honor and caution to affect and progress, and prosecution of our citizens and to take from the perous as we are, for the Demogracy of the equal value, Such a spirit of selfishness and monition and caution, to all who are concerned opposition failed in its object and efforts, and ocation of our citizens, and to take from them country to disarm? "The danger is not yet ingratiude does not enter into her proud bosom in this attempt to divide our nation against it sunk into a hopeless condition. They have the means of carrying them on? Did they not over." These last words of one of our politicnor can it be found any where among the chiv-self, and sow the seeds of jealousy and distrust, tried all the means which opportunity and their endeavor to arrest the whole course of business at Patriarchs, soon after the adoption of the alry of the South. It dwells only in the hearts and it is—to pause in their work of disolation own ingenuity could furnish, to regain their lost almost every department of society, and to pro- Constitution, may justly be regarded as peculof the narrow minded and fautiocs, who have and ruin. We call upon all—noon the ambiin view the gratification of their own ambition thous as well as the deluded, in their zeal of fahad lallen harmless upon the shield of the venthey had predicted would be the consequence though "Peace waves her hand over us, and or habor designs of more serious portent, to our naticism and party, to look, if they dare, to the erable Patriot. The nice measures of the President and his ad- Heaven is heaping upon us its blessings with a beloved country. Under a just administration calamnics which might rush in and deluge this ministration, and the virtue and ability with ministration.—Who is there now that doubts it? precious hand," do we not see ambition and of the General Government, in all its depart- lair land if their efforts could succeed, and to which he had discharged his duty, the benefits Did not these efforts not only embarrass but party busy in every quarter of our land? If ments, there is no conflict of interest between pause before it be too late—to remember that secured to his country, and the increased pros- expose the Government and country to the most the wise and patriotic measures of the Adminthe different sections of our country, which can the progress of disaffection is often insensible perny and happiness of the people, defeated connect perils? Was not the final issue even istration have heretofore afforded our political considered doubtful, and did not the friends of enemies an opportunity for gross impositions. patible with their local freedom and prosperity. They are attempting to excue, it once roused, was too deeply seated in the effections of the liberty and free government tremble for the relative forms as tate of things so pregnant with great evils, and forebodings still greater, was our struggles avail, if we suffer ourselves to be suffered and in securing for the position and forebodings still greater, was our struggles avail, if we suffer ourselves to be divided and in securing for the position of the position. and prevailing. All parts of the Union are inzens, against this dangerous spirit of discontent and party grounds, and by political men; but it not the firmness and virtue of the President, divided, and in seeming security, till the exterested in an equal and beneficial operation of and division, against these unballowed attempts without success. But when parties in pursuit and those associated with him, that saved us? the Federal Government. It is the interest of to weaken the bands of our glorious Confederall to have peace, internal and external. It is the interest of all to preserve the freedom of intercourse and commerce with foreign nations, and of every honest man, and of every Amerand among the several States.

All have an interest in the management of the lection to one holy Union, upon the preserve and controlled and abiding affective and abiding affective and appears and controlled and those associated with him, that saved us? In the total several states and those associated with him, that saved us? In the times associated with him, that saved us? In the times associated with him, that saved us? In the saved us? In the control of their own ambitious views, cannot obtain a flavorite object by direct means, they will seek the Chief Magistrate of your country and his administration conducted? In what way did the ministration conducted? In what way did the Republicans cannot desert, without success. But when parties in pursuit and those associated with him, that saved us? And how, fellow.citizens, was this war against the Chief Magistrate of your country and his administration conducted? In what way did the Republicans cannot desert, without a surrentheir way. When fair and generous means will made agassist him? What offence was not improve the freedom of the chief of their principles, and the destruction of the management of the lection to our opponents rouses us from our opponents rouses us from our opponents and those associated with him, that saved us?

And how, fellow.citizens, was this war against the Chief Magistrate of your country and his administration has taken ground which the principles and convinces us of our instake.

The Administration has taken ground which the principles and convinces us of our mistake.

The Administration has taken ground which the principles and the chief with the chief way. What charges were not their way. What offence was not improve the federal convinces to our problem. All have an interest in the management of the lection to our holy Union, upon the preserva- not avail such a party, they will employ every puted to him. public revenue; in a common currency; in the tion of which depends not only our own liberty artifice which is calculated to reward ambition

who, in their mad schemes of ambition and pow- given us peace with every foreign power, secu- powerful opposition, made every effort to de- ceed from the conduct of the President towards country should begin early to prepare for the Bank? Where is that universal bankruptcy expected change, and that the institution should dition of seris, who labor only for their lords, enriching commerce with the civilized nations without success. The manife and fearless man- which was to overwhelm the people? Where have as much time as possible to execute the

done this.

Union has stistained Gen. Jackson and his ad-He was charged with a violation of the Con- ministration, and now demand that those who

trade, and the erection of monopolies are as injurious to the People of the North as of the administration and our national policy.

Secure their triumph. It was their last hope, vidual industry of the people. With the deproaching election. We sincerely believe and they instantly embraced it. Although the cline of our commerce and manufactures, and that upon the preservation of the old Democrat-We have said, fellow cutzens, in a previous charter of the Bank was not to expire for four the destruction of our trade. With having, in ic Republican party the prosperity and happiple instead of building up sectional parties, es- cessor to General Jackson ought to be regard- made for its renewal before the period for the country. Indeed, not only were the measures you, then, as Republicans, as friends of the tranging the People of one section from the ed as one of the most important that had ever re-election of General Jackson should arrive — of the administration declared to be odious and Constitution, as supporters of Andrew Jackson People of an other, and constantly talking of occurred in our country; that it, involved not By this means the re-election of the President corrupt, but it was said that a species of tyran- and his Administration, and the advocates of resort to revolution, and violence, to remedy only the late of the republican party and its was to be defeated, and their triumph secured. Iny had spring up which was desolating the land, union, we make this appeal. We make it not real or imaginary evils; instead of this war as principles, but the constitution of that wise They regarded him as in a delicate and dang- and threatened even the liberties of the people. for ourselves alone, but for the Democracy of gainst our homes and our hearths, the good man course of national policy pursued by General erous dilemma. His numerous friends were and the patriot will rather strive to diffuse Jackson, and upon which his administration has divided upon the subject of the Bank, both on nother Tiverius or Caligula, ready to sacrifice citizens, are not our opponents already in the through all sections, just views of our institutions, and national policy, and relief will cernotice of some of its prominent and leading Pennsylvania and the West had declared in faWas not this the gloomy picture which our opHave not three candidates already been pretainly follow from the operations of the public measures; and those especially which relate to vor of the Bank, and the entire South against it. ponents gave of the venerable Magistrate and sented to the nation, whose interests are as difmind, as certainly as an effect is produced by an jour foreign intercourse, the tariff, internal in- If the bill for its re-charter should pass both his administration. Was he not, moreover, charge ferent as the interests of travellers in a great adequate cause. Hence it was that Mr. Jeffer- provement, and the Bank of the United States. Houses of Congress, (and the majority for it was led with having done this to gratify a vindictive and carayan? May not others soon be added to son, (in his letter to the Ohio Legeslature,) just- It will be born in mind, that Gen. Jackson believed to be certain) the President would ruthless spirit against a moneyed institution, and the list? Are you ignorant of the attempts that ly and forcibly remarks:—"Nothing can so el- came into the Presidential chair at a moment necessarily be obliged either to approve or to in putsoit of a wild & frantic ambition, that knew are making to get the friends of some of the opfectually contribute to produce the greatest guard of deep political excitement, and under very veto it. If he approved, the Bank would suc- no limits? Let the candid and the liberal of posing candidates to unite and to operate for to the country, as harmony, and mutual confi- peculiar circumstances. The previous Admin- ceed in its object of a re-charter, and bis friends all parties answer. And for what was this load, the purpose of preventing the election of the dence between the General and State authori- istration had come into power against the de- in the South-without whose support it was of reproach heaped apon him and his friends? candidate supported by the Democratic party, ties, and a conviction that local and general in- cided wishes of a majority of the American peo- believed he could not be re-elected-would. For what but the firmness, independence, and or carrying the election to the House of Repterests, well conducted can never be in oppo ple, and its measures had been strongly repro- upon principles, desert him. If he disapproved vigor with which they had resisted every attempt resentatives? Are they not active and indefatsition." Mr. Madison, too, in a communica- bated and condemned by the great body of the and vetoed, all eyes would be turned to Penn- to recharter an institution against which the re- ignble in their exertions? Will a single vote tion to the Connecticut Legislature, remarks :- Republican fathers nad been torgotten or aban-sylvania and the West; and his friends desert-publicans had warred from the moment of its be withheld, do you imagine, upon their side? "The prosperity even of those States (the East- doned. Most of the landmarks to the exercise ing him there, also, his re-election would be existence, and which Mr. Jesterson, in the eve- is there not something too, beyond the mere deern) is founded on so clear a reciprocity of in- of unlimited power by the General Government, hazarded if not defeated. This was the mas- ning of his life, declared to be, one of the most sire to defeat the Republican candidate, wished terests, and the most important constitutional had been disregarded or broken down. The ter-stroke of policy, and it was consequently as deadly hostilities existing to the principles and expected. Does not the Bank still exists, relations between the General and State author- doctrine of expediency and the general walfare dopted. They did not calculate, however, up- and form of our Constitution—and which, pen- and consider the question of its recharter as olinionary errors on these subjects will quickly under its broad wing, power was asserted by its Although they knew the previous convictions and acting by command and in phalanx, the contest is again in some shape to be revivyield to reflection, and voluntary ones being friends to pass laws as unconstitutional in their of General Jackson as to the inexpediency and might, in a critical moment, upset the Governed? Is it not looked to as one of the strong eral impulse." That collisions and difficulties sequences. It was under such a state of things one tendency—although he had expressed his Who doubts but that it was because of his will never consent to abandon? Does not would sometimes arise; was foreseen and ex- came alarmed, and General Jackson was called 31, and his determination never to sanction it, moment when it was waving its dreadful scep- enly in "battle array, with banners up?" Are pected; but they can always be conquered by by the people to stay the spirit of innovation, yet they did not believe he would refuse to sign tre over the land, and his unshaken constancy not the sappers at work throughout the land? and restore the purity and vigor of our free in- any bill that might finally pass for its re-charter, in support of the People's cause, that this vener- Why else, to propose extending its loans? There is perfection, fellow citizens, in noth-stitutions. He accordingly came forward to and by doing so, linzard his re-election. Accord-able and noble patriot, and those associated Can we forget that its managers justified their

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free Government y to love? Is our of the world? dishome? Is all this liberal or candid t to feel proud and ch his country now d abroad. When so prosperous?__ credit more stable? o happy? When y in wealth, in arts public spirit, or nao erect among the er. Have we not are the blessings an administration? uphs of Democraunion of the Rence in the virtue ckson, the Chief hoice, could have

d ambitious men of d caluminated him with the thousands mitated; when no memories, or any , this Patriot will American, and the cirtue. But Felhappy and pros-Demogracy of the danger is not yet one of our politice adoption of the egarded as peculent moment: aland over us, and is blessings with a see ambition and of our land? If es of the Adminrded our political gross impositions, to be revived? and what will all er ourselves to be urity, 'till the exuses us from our our mistake.

ken ground which , without a surrenthe destruction of emocracy of the ekson and his adid that those who arry out the prininistration. How ited and harmoniilance? intry must not rest and safety of our

ed in the issue of e sincerely believe he old Democratperity and happidepended. To as friends of the Andrew Jackson the advocates of We make it not ie Democracy of in vain. Fellow its already in the h desperation? lready been preterests are as difvellers in a great on be added to f the attempts that of some of the opnd to operate for e election of the Democratic party,

llouse of Reptive and indefat-Vill a single vote upon their side? ond the mere decandidate, wished Bank still exists, its recharter as Vho doubts that name to be revivone of the strong nts, which they on? Does not although not opners up?" Are hout the land ?ling its loans?rs justified their the ground that time to run, and w in by degrees, ce, in her appliy, say "unless the ent Congress, no e expected until ion of the Charr the opinion of expedient, not tution itself, but is of the nation,

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And is such the time when the Democracy of or great mischies. Lou must now decide, (i) the country should disarm? Is it not, on the your determination is not already formed,) and attempts that have recently been made in some of the contrary, the time and occasion for every one this decision may be as important to yourselves where reation, if our republican institutions and liberties thers. We invite them to do so, as brethren; are dear to us, this is the time to act—this is as men united in a common cause for a comcould not have been kept up longer? the time and occasion to meet with vigor and mon good. We invite them to let a common union our opponents, and place the manage- interest bind us together, and to let the only ment of our affairs in the hands of those who competition be, who shall render most service western. States. This mode of electioneering will hardwill secure to us these blessings, uninfluenced by ambitious or selfish motives. Let us, then, most active in promoting the glory and happitween State and State, and consider ourselves upon this subject, as well as all others of a national character, as citizens of one great and happy nation. Above all, let our councils be unmingled with personal preferences and local partialities. In this way, and this only, can we country the names of MARTIN VAN BU-REN of New York, and RICHARD M. JOHNSON of Kentucky, two of her distinguished and patriotic fellow citizens, for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States. We shall offer you no adulation of their characters, talents, or services.

Apprentice Vainted.

WANTED, immediately, as an Apprentice to the offour opponents, nor disappointment drive them the tools of our opponents, nor disappointment drive them into the ranks of the opposition.

JOSEPH D. SHACKLEY, Norway-Village, Sept. 1, 1835. They have both been long known to the country, and distinguished upon the theatre of public is life; and they have, moreover, declared, in advance, their political principles, and they have, moreover, declared, in advance, their political principles, and they have, moreover, declared, in advance, their political principles, and they carried and they be called by their country to preside over its described by their country to preside over its destributed and fifty dollars payable in odlars payable in delays with interest,—one for two hundred and fifty-five dollars payable in sixty or minety days with interest,—one for two hundred and fifty-five dollars payable in delays with interest, and two hundred and fifty-five dollars payable in delays their country to preside over its described that whenever they shall be called to choose the sentiles who are to guard her rights and libities, they will also called the choice of the sentiles who are to guard her rights and libities, they will choose with propriety. We only ask them to be united and vigilant.

And now may we not, in conclusion, without

duty, always a very delicate and difficult one, giving offence, address ourselves to those Reof adding the community to seek new channels publicans in heart and sentiment, who have of business, and by gradual and gentle move- heretofore belonged to the Democratic party, ments, to press with the least inconvenience on and supported the measures of Gen. Jackson's the great interests connected with it." If in administration, but who feel a personal prefer-1831 they justified their curtailments on the ence for the principles and measures of polground that the charter had but four years to itical opponents. May we not to these address run, how is it that with less than half the time, ourselves, and in the spirit of friendship for polthey are extending their accommodations? Why itical friends and associates, earnestly and soldo those who then justified the curtailment, now emily propound to them the questions-What justify loans? Why but that both were intend- is the cause you mean to pursue? What your ed for recharter? Farther attempts will be great duty on this occasion? Will you calmly made to prolong its existence, if the People fail and patriotically unite with the great body of in the election of a Republican President,— your Democratic friends, or will you let your Will not the subject of the tariff in a few years disappointed enthusiasm and personal friendand that of internal improvement be again re- ships, or the artifices of designing and ambivived, if our opponents should succeed? Do tious men, drive you into opposition to an Adyou not again expect to have your views mis- ministration which you approve, and to a party represented; to hear the same wild denunci- with which you have so long acted? Are you ntions;-to witness the same disingenious prepared, on this trying emergency, to recede means; the same stale conceits and misrep- from the Republican ranks, and throw yourresentations resorted to seduce you from the selves into the arms of your political enemies? support of the Democratic candidates, and by These are serious questions, which it is now division prevent an election by the People. Is important you should consider well and apprenot the project meditated to divide the friends ciate. You must now take a bold and resolute of the Republican candidates and conquer unstand in defence of your old principles and der false colors? Are they not making every attempt to produce a schism in our ranks?— You have it now in your power to do great good of the time when the Democracy of or great mischief. You must now decide, (if with a perfect disregard to the consequences. After the agency been made in some of the

in jeopardy to buckle on his armour and double his diligence and watchfullness? It is by political vigilance alone, that liberty and good goviced of our country, and the purposes and views of the residuance alone, that liberty and good goviced of our country, and the purposes and views of the residuance alone, that liberty and good goviced of the residuance alone, that liberty and good goviced of the residuance alone, that liberty and good goviced of the residuance alone, that liberty and good goviced of the residuance alone, that liberty and good goviced of the residuance alone, that liberty and good goviced of the residuance alone, that liberty and good goviced of the residuance alone, that liberty and good goviced of the residuance alone, that liberty and good goviced of the residuance alone, that liberty and good goviced of the residuance alone, that liberty and good goviced of the residuance alone, that liberty and good goviced of the residuance alone, that liberty and good goviced of the residuance alone, that liberty and good goviced of the residuance alone, that liberty and good goviced of the residuance alone, that liberty and good goviced of the residuance alone, that liberty and good goviced of the residuance alone, the residuance alone, the residuance alone, the residuance alone al ical vigilance alone, that liberty and good government can ever be secured. Is not the alternative now presented either to abandon the principles and doctrines of the Republican party.

of our country, and the purposes and views of our opponents, might strike you with the danger hoped for by the latter, from discord and division among the Republican party. Of that the purposes and views of their name, by those who have assumed to give direction and utterance to what they call public sentiment. We cannot blame our Southern brethren for the sensitiveness they feel on this subject, which to them is not mere ly a question of property, but a matter of life and death, the bandies of our present administration which is our pride and ty and the benefits of our present administration or by vigilance and manly firmness maintain them? Was there ever a time in the history of our country since its independence, when wigilance and union on the part of Republicans. vigilance and union on the part of Republicans enlightened men are often led away under the setts, and can find nothing therein contained to alter the opinions which we had previously formed of their prinwere more important than the present? Who influence of the best feelings. Indeed, how does not see the mischiefs that may arise from often are many of these who spread delusion, does not see the mischiefs that may arise from often are many of these who spread delusion, lications as have fallen in our way. In substance their division and discord among ourselves? Shall themselves deluded. Our objects is to harmo-appeal is this, as we understand it. We do not advocate we exhibit these scenes of division and weak- nize and conciliate, not inflame. We feel it to mess for the benefit of our political enemies?—
If you do not wish to see these things reacted, lay hold of the opportunity of preventing it by union and concert. Perfection is in vain sought after in the works of man. Every inconvenience cannot be avoided. A lesser evil should be concerned as in the cause you profess to have so much at the slaves are not in so many words encouraged to receive the slaves to rebellion. We do not interpreted and the domestic relations of the South. We do not interpreted to in the kindest spirit. To warn you of the possible dangers to which you are about to expose your country; to exhort you to forget the past in this crisis and moment of danger, and unite in the cause you profess to have so much at the slaves are not in so many words encouraged to relations of the South. We do not interpreted in the danger that the domestic relations of the South. We do not interpreted in the slaves of the constitution or the laws of the land. Admit all this, and they may still be obnoxious to all the charges that we have seen preferred against them. If they do not encourage a repeal of the Union, they take in the cause you profess to have so much at the slaves are not in so many words encouraged to relations of the South. We do not interpreted in the charges that we have seen preferred against them. If they do not encourage a repeal of the Union, they take in the cause you profess to have so much at the slaves are not in so many words encouraged to reafter in the works of man. Every inconvenience cannot be avoided. A lesser evil should sometimes be submitted to in order to availd one greater and more durable. If personal anomalies or personal preferences exist, ought they not at such a moment to be sacrificed for the public good? Will not he who refuses to make such a sacrifice be justly regarded as a suspicious friend, if not a secret foe? As members of the same great party, ought not our eless of the same great party of the sound and thirty-five, the same should not the cause you profess to have so much at the cause you profess to have so much at the cause you profess to have so much at the cause you profess to have so much at the cause you profess to have so much at the cause you profess to have so much at the profess and their witnesses; by the same should not the twenty-fith day of August, in the very of our Lord ighten hundred and thirty-five.

Of JEREMIAH STEVENS, at a Court of Probate held at Paris, hundred and thirty-five allowed in the vericity of the same and their witnesses; by only the same should not the continue con ny and good feeling among ourselves? Let and ruin of a party, which exists upon the prinreason and not denunciation, enlightened zeal ciples which first bound them together, (in spirand not intolerance, be our weapons, at least it of difference of opinion, in matters concernwith each other; and let our energies be employed to procure the election of individuals who will carry out the principles and maintain who will be principled to proceeding more decipled to proceeding more deci the policy of the present Administration. In We know that among the portion of our Repubcumbent, then, upon every Democrat, to be up- lican friends who have thus estranged themon the look out—every man to his post; and let selves from us, and are becoming aliens to our no man slumber, while the storm threatens, and cause, some have done so through choice, and finances of the State. This being layorable, has of course the vessel is in danger. "Slavery is ever pre- many through mistake. To those who have excited the indignation of the federalists at finding themcocded by sleep." The Republicans of America against conviction, we have nothing to electionering. None of our readers can have forgotten say. They must answer that to their country. what doleful stories were told last summer of the bankmen, if, at the call of patriotism, they did not But to those who have no wish to desert ruptcy of our State, of the frauds and coaruption which fly to the post of danger, and offer, up, not on- the Republican standard, but who feel the inmen, if, at the call of patriotism, they did not fly to the post of danger, and offer, up, not only their faculties, but their feuds, upon the altar of their common country. Will they remain quite and inactive amidst all these movements, and at such a time? Will they, who have so often broken the ranks of their political enemies. With them we hope the present is rather a misting, and offer the concert and harmony of the Party, we would freely extend the hand of fraternity.—
With them we hope the present is rather a misting, even if made by his enemies. After the elections were over, we were threatened with the exposures that suffer them now to erect her proud standard in understanding than a schism; that time and were over, we were threatened with the exposures that the field of victory? Never! Fellow citizens reflection will soon heal it, and effect a perfect their head. A thorough examined was made and continuous and that all collisions and heart

> A. STEVENSON, of Virginia. SILAS WRIGHT, of New York. UPTON H. HEATH, of Muryland. GARLT W. WILLIAMS, of N. H. ROBT. STRANGE, of North Carolina.

Apprentice Wanted.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, SEPTEMBER 1, 1835.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT MARTIN VAN BUREN, of N. York. FOR VICE-PRESIDENT. RICHARD M. JOHNSON, of Kentucky.

> For Governor. Robert P. Dunlap.

FOR SENATORS. Oxford. ISAAC STRICKLAND, of Livermore. JONATHAN SWIFT, of Norway.

> For County Treasurer. ALANSON MELLEN.

SLAVERY. Besides the large meeting at l'ortland, taking into consideration, the proceedings of the immediate abolitionists, an account of which we have published, meetings have been held in most of the large towns in this State without distinction of party or sect, at which

---THE STATE TREASURY. At the Democratic Convention recently held at Augusta they obtained the State Treasurer a brief statement of the present condition of the our enemies have set us a good example—they have taught us that in "Union there is strength." Why should we not profit by it? Why shall we, standing upon the broad and firm basis of the affections of the People, let our opponents weaken and divide us? If we dislike to increase and perpetuate the benefits and blessiant who are the strength and perpetuate the benefits and blessiant who surrounded it. Let them result and inquire with much indignation what right the Treassiant and inqu sings we enjoy under a erpublican administra- turn, then, to the Republican fold of their fa- and inquire with much indignation what right the Treas-

Our elections are now rapidly approaching, and as yet we liave made no appeals to our friends, to bestir themselves. We must not let our confidence extend so tar as to be injurious. We must remember that vigilance is necessary to secure as well as to win a victory. Though expect to conquer. These were the views with which the Democratic party called the convention; and it was to accomplish these desirable objects that that Convention presented to the Candidates to be had at this Office.

SAML. L. CARTWRIGHT, of Miss.

July 31, 1835.

Printed Votes for the Democratic Candidates to be had at this Office.

Country the pages of MARTIN VAN BILL. cause we are in power. Select men who are democrats from principle, and such may be depended on under all

To REUEL WASHBURN, Esq., one of the Justices of the Peace within and for the County of Oxford.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator, de bonis non, which was established by an Act of the Legislature in February, A. D. 1834, with authority to erect a Bridge across the Indroscoggin River, at a place late of Jay, in the county of Oxford, decorated by giving Legislature in February, A. D. 1834, with authority to erect a Bridge across the Androscoggin River, at a place called Pine Island, in the town of Jay in said county. That agreeably to the provisions of said Act, the first meeting of said Corporation was notified and held at Winslow's Tavern in Jay, aforesaid, on the twenty-first day of February, A. D. 1835; and said corporation was duly organized by the choice of Officers and the adoption of anysized by the choice of Officers and the adoption of anysized by Laws for the management of their concerns. tem of By-Laws for the management of their concerns; and by those By Laws it was provided that the first meeting of the Stock holders should be held in the month of May or June then next, and be notified in the manner therein specified, by a proprietors committee to be chosen at the meeting first held as aforesaid. That said com-

Your petitioners therefore respectfully request you to issue your wairant, agreeably to the provisions of the Statute, in such case made and provided, directed to some one of us, requiring him to notify a meeting of said Cor-poration, to be held at Winslow's Tavern in said Jay, on Monday the fifth day of October next, at one o'clock in

JAMES STARR, EZEKIEL RICHARDSON, FRANCIS LAWRENCE. Jay, August 24, 1835.

To JAMES STARR, Esq. one of the persons making the forcoging application.

Oxform, ss:

OX are hereby required in the name of the State of Maine, to notify a meeting of the members and stock holders of said Corporation, to be held at the time and place and for the purposes mentioned in said sufficient to make the before named road said sufficient to make the before named road SAMUEL LOMBARD. application, by causing attested copies of said application and this warrant to be published in the Eastern Argus, being the paper designated to print the laws of the State; also in some public newspaper published in said county of Oxford, three weeks successively, the last publication to be at least fourteen days before the time of said meet-

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the

shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not not be gratned, be allowed. STEPHEN EMERY, Judge be allowed. STEPHEN EMELY, is be allowed. Copy Attest—Joseph G. Colle, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the twenty-filth day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

OHN HEARSEY, Administrator of the estate of WILLARD MASON, late of Turner, in said county decased, having presented, his second account of administration of the estate of said deceased, Ordered,

That the Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Canton, in said county, on the third Tuesday of September next, at three of the clock in the afternoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy Attest—Joseph G. Coler, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the twenty-fifth day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

JOHN HEARSEY, Administrator of the estate of LUTHER BRETT, late of Turner, in said county, and the proposed account of administration of the proposed account of administration. deceased, having presented his second account of admin-istration of the estate of said deceased, Ordered.

That the said Administrator give notice to a'l persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printthree weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Canton in said County, on the third Tuesday of September next, at three of the clock in the afternoon, & shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge. Copy Attest-Joseph G. Cole, Register

At a Court of Probate field at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford on the twenty-fifth day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

75 YHOMAS J. HOWARD, Administrator of the estate of MARTIN BRADFORD late of Turner, in paid county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased, Ordered.

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons in ly go down with the people here. It is worn threadbare. Their readers have been so ofen gulled by such tales that they are suspicious, and the refutation follows so close upon the heels of the fabrication that the effect is on the whole injurious.

I mat the said Administrator give notice to an persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Turner, in said country, on the seventeenth day of September next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same about of September next at ten of the clock, why the same should and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge. Copy Attest: Joseph G Cott, Register.

rathr: subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that she has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the trust of Executrix of the last Will and

JOHN S. STONE. late of Jay, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to Jay, August 25, 1835.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all con-cerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executer of the last will and

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and

mittee was chosen for that purpose with authority to obtain subscriptions of Stock, a plan of the Bridge, and an estimate of the expenses. But said committee have unreasonably neglected to notify said meeting, as required by the Rv-Laws aforesaid

make immediate payment; and ithose who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to Roxbury, August 25, 1835, RUEUS K BUNKER.

To the flow. County Commissioners for the County of Monday the fifth day of October next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, to act on the following articles, viz:—

First, To choose a Moderator to regulate said meeting. Second, To choose a Clerk, and such other officers as may be deemed useful and necessary.

Third, To see what measures the corporation will take for the building and completion of said Bridge, within a reasonable time, together with a toll house attached thereto; and to do and transact any other business that may be deemed expedient, not inconsistent with the prothereto; and to do and transact any other business that thereto; and to do and transact any other business that lot now occupied by Asa Fratt, thence through said survisions of said Act of Incorporation and system of Byvisions of said Act of Incorporation and system of Bypassing by the North side of C, pond under the buff and passing by the North side of C. pond under the bluff and through a part of C. Surplus, till it intersects the Magaloway road, so called, about four miles southerly of the bridge across the Androscoggin on said road, agreeably to the annexed plan. And believing that one central toad will answer all the purposes of the public in that direction; they therefore pray that any road or part of a road rendered superfluous by the location of the above described route, may be discontinued, and you restition. described route, may be discontinued: and your petitioners further pray, that a sum of money may be assessed upon the before named unincorporated tracts through which the before named route passes, as may be deemed

No 5, 2d Range, Sept. 8, 1834.

State of Maine.

Oxford, ss: of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five.

REUEL WASHBURN, Justice of the Peace.
I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original application and warrant thereon

Jay Aug. 25, 1835]

Attest.—JAMES STARR.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris with a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of June, A. D. 1835.

N' the foregoing Petition, Ordered, that the petitioners give notice to all persons interested that the Andover, on Tuesday the twentieth day of October next at nine o'clock. A. M. when the county of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of June, A. D. 1835.

And Tuesday of June, A. D. 1835.

County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of June, A. D. 1835.

At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of June, A. D. 1835.

On the third Tuesday of June, A. D. 1835.

County Commissioners will meet at the Post Office in Andover, on Tuesday the twentieth day of October next the persons interested that the county Commissioners will meet at the Post Office in Andover, on Tuesday the twentieth day of October next the persons interested that the post Office in Andover, on Tuesday the twentieth day of October next the persons interested that the persons Andover, on Tuesday the twentieth day of October next, at nine o'clock-A. M. when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately af-

Attest-R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk. A true copy of Petition and Order thereon, Attest—R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

Advertisement.

OMMITTED to the subscriber, Pound Keeper of Paris, on the 28th day of August, A. D. 1835, by Robert Pike of said Paris, a dark bay Mare, with two white feet, lame in one fore foot, star in the forehead & black mane tail,—also a stone grey Colt, supposed to be one year old, with two white feet, star in the forehead, and dark mane and tail, found in his enclosure doing damage. For which trouble the said Pike charges \$250.

HENRY DAVIS, Pound-keeper of Paris.

Paris, Aug. 28, 1855.

"Administrator's Sale.

Y virtue of a license from the Hon. Court of Probate for the County of Oxford, will be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the nineteenth day of September next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, so much of the real estate of CHARLES BENJAMIN, late of Livermore, in said county, deceased, as will produce the sum of four hundred, three dollars and fifteen cents, (if so much there be) including the reversion of the wid-(it so thuch there be) including the reversion of the wid-ow's dower therein, if necessary; for the payment of the just debis of said decessed, charges of Administration and incidental charges. Said estate consists of about twelve or fifteen acres of intervale land, with a convenient dwelling house, stable, cabinet-maker s shop, &c. standing thereon, situated in said Livermore on the west side of Androscoggin River near Hillman's ferry in said town. Also pew numbered eleven in the Universalists Meeting-House in said town on the west side of said river.— House in said town on the west side of said river.—
The widow's dower has been set out by metes and bounds, by commissioners appointed for that purpose and will be shewn at the time of sale.—Terms, cash on delivery of the deed, or undoubted security payable in thirty days. For further particulars, inquire of

REUEL WASHBURN, Adm'r.

3w2

Livermore, August 20, 1835.

Sheriff's Salc. Oxford, ss:

AKEN on Execution, and will be sold at Public Vendue on the premises, on the 12th day of Sept next, at 2 o'clock P. M all the right, title, & interest which next, at 30 clock P. M all the right, title, & interest which CYRUS ANDREWS has in and to a Lot or parcel of land situated in Paris, in said County, with the buildings thereon, the same on which the said Indrews now lives and occupies, containing fifty acres be the same more or less, the same having been attached on the original writ in this suit. SIMEON CUMMINGS, Dept. Sh'ff Paris, August 11, 1835.

HE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the estate of FLIPHALET DUNN,

late of Andover North Surplus, in the county of Oxford, yeoman, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requestsall persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to SAMUEL POOR.

Andover, June 23, 1835.

Advertisement. HIS day committed to me, the subscriber, Pound Keeper of the town of Buckfield, by Sydenham Bridgham of said Buckfield, a Stray Horse, taken in the enclosure of said Bridgham,—said horse is of a grey color, white mane and tail. The owner is hereby requested to pay what is legally and justly demanded and take the same away.

SYDNEY SPOLDING.

2002. same away. Aug. 14, 1835,

Stray Colt.

Waterford. August 25, 1835.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, about the 19th inst. a sucking mare colt of dark red color with a star in her forehead, and a small while stripe in her upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of ORISON RIPLEY. Paris, August 21, 1835.

Pelts! Pelts!! Pelts!!! the to make payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

BENJAMIN FIFIELD.

Fryeburg, August 25, 1835.

CASH and the highest prices will be paid for Lamps

PELTS, by

ALSO,—CORN and GRAIN wanted in enchange for

Goods,

copy from the N. H. Patriot.

QUEBEC, July 22d. 1835. ter of the route by which I came.

inst. From Portland we proceeded northward- is a monstrous slow poison .- N. Y. Gaz. ly about 77 miles, on ground for the most part; favorable for a Rail Road, to Andover, the point | COLLECTOR'S NOTICE,:: Greenwood. her flattering tale,—cold extremities, and a preat which the most remote settlements, on the route traversed, are to be found. On leaving Andover, we entered a wilderness, still pursuand State of Maine, that they are taxed in the bills complete control of the most approved remedies ever yet discoving a northwardly course,—an ascent of about mitted to me to collect for the year 1834, in the sums ered, is 500 feet, in a distance of six miles from the called, in the south part of the town. place last mentioned, is here to be encountered, and may be overcome by a gradual inclination of about one degree, extending through that distance. We next entered the Lake country, which may be approached without losing any portion of the elevation previously obtained. We first struck upon Lake Allagundebagog, then upon Lake Molechunkamaunk, both of which are on the same level or very nearly so. Having crossed these lakes, we passed a very flat ridge dividing between the lake last mentioned, and Mooselamaguntic Lake, the latter being elevated about 30 feet above the former. We proceeded thence into lake Cupmetuc, on the same level, and ascended thence in the valley and vicinity of the Cupmetuc stream, to the summit dividing between the waters of the Atlantic and those that fall into the St. Lawrance. In the ascent of this stream, an elevation of at least 500 feet is to be overcome, which may be effected, at a gradation no where exceeding one degree. Having reached the summit, on which we crossed the boundary line dividing between the United States and Lower Canada, we soon struck the Arnold river, which rises in the same swampy tract that gives birth to the Cupmetuc stream, the distance from water to water not exceeding ges shall be paid to me, the subscriber, on or before Tues-half a mile, and commenced our decent in the day the 10th day of November next, at nine of the clock valley of the river just mentioned, viz. Arnold's river, and travelled downward about 16 miles to Lake Megantic, the descent for a distance to Lake Megantic, the descent for a distance Greenwood, July 27, 1835. valley of the river just mentioned, viz. Arnold's of ten miles being such as to require a gradaward along the lake and in the valley of Chaudier river, 60 miles, to the upper settlement on the river last mentioned; the declivity after leaving the lake, being on an average of about 10 feet per mile. Through the entire distance loss deres a loss d from Lake Allagundebagog, to the upper settlements of the Chaudiere, we had to group our Thos. Russell, way through a trackless wilderness, encountering thickets, swamps, windfalls, &c. the dising thickets, swamps, windfalls, &c. the dis-north part, tance being 120 miles. We then proceeded John Bowly, down the Chaudiere 66 miles, in view of one of the most beautiful countries I ever beheld, to this city, the entire distance from Portland to Quebec, by the route pursued, being about than the nearest travelled road. The elevation I of the clock in the afternoon, so much of said lands a of the main summit above tide, agreeably to the will be sufficient to discharge said taxes and charges.

MARMADUKE MASTERMAN best observations I have been able to make without the aid of instruments, is 14 to 17 hun-

I expect to take my departure hence, on my return to the Atlantic, to-morrow morning, and shall probably be accompanied by Capt. Yule of the Royal Engineers, who has been assigned to this service by His Excellency Lord Aylesut. From and after that date, all demands will be colmer, Governor of the Province.

remain, Dear Sir. very respectfully, your most obedient.

MATHIAS. We learn from the New York Gazette, that this vile impostor, having served out his four months imprisonment, is again at large, and likely to cause a riot. He crossed over to Jersey City, to take the car for Newark. It mare to said Evleth, or to Nehemiah Ryerson, of Jay, or zette, that this vile impostor, having served out was soon noised about that he was in that city, give information to either where she may be found, shall and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer there she may be found, shall of should not be granted. and a crowd immediately assembled for the purpose of assaulting him. He had, however, succeed in getting into a car, which started in a few minutes, and thus prevented any mischief. His arrival at Newark was soon proclaimed, which was a sufficient signal for the collection of a mob, and such was the feeling among them that the interference of the civil authorities became necessary. He is as impudent as ever, but his conversation is in general extremely incoherent and imbecile, exhibiting a mixture of knave and fool. He remarked, shortly after leaving Newark, that he could in a few hours convert all the people in Newark to his doctrines. The Gazette says that a party of individuals started in search of him, with a full de-

'Your dog has slipped the Van Buren collar', said a federalist to a democrat the other day.-'Luckily for him,' was the reply, 'that he did live individuals by lot. not do it before the federal convention-for if still obtaining certificates previous to the first

Law. - [Trans.]

actment would be still more efficacious, by certificates. providing that the money necessary for the in-

RAILROAD TO QUEBEC. The following let-! demnification of such losses, should be raised ter of Col. Long, relative to the route for a by a poll-tax. This would make it as much rail-road between this place and Quebec, we for the interest of the poorer class to prevent riots, as of the rich,—Jour, of Com.]

DEAR SIR-In accordance with your re- A practical vindication of the character of

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Unless said taxes with all necessary intervening charin the forencon, so much of said land as shall be neces-Greenwood, July 27, 1835.

Range. Lots. Acres. Eastman lot, ? 13 40 1. Robertson, 3 + 4 10
Heirs of Samuel 2 10, 11, 12, 425 325 5 50

And puless said taxes, and all necessary intervening charges are paid to me on or before Saturday the 14th day of Nevember next, I shall proceed to sell at public 275 miles, which is some 8 or 10 miles shorter auction, at the store of James Brown, in said Weld, at Collector of Weld for 1833.

State of Maine.

LAND OFFICE, Bangor, June 30, 1835.

suit. From and after that date, all demands will be col lected as soon as due. The interest on all other demands will also be exacted. JOHN HODGDON, Land Agent. *_*All the papers in Washington, Hancock, Waldo,

your most obedient,
S. H. LONG.

Penobscot, and Somerset, the Age and Kennebec Journal, the Eastern Argus, the Ox ord Democrat, and the Saco Democrat, will please publish this notice once a week till the first day of September next.

NOTICE.

JOSEPH STACKBRIDGE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, MONSON, (ME.) In the vicinity of Moosehend Lake.

State of Maine.

Resolve of March 17th, 1835, who shall give the request your Honors to assess a sufficient tax on the digestive organs, but improve the apperium to the first of January, 1836, at which time the plans and field notes will be ready for THOMAS BRAGG, and 24 others

the public travel on said road is rapidly increasing: we offending cause by genile motions, and suegain the public travel on said road is rapidly increasing: we offending cause by genile motions, and suegain the public travel on said road is rapidly increasing: we offending cause by genile motions, and suegain the public travel on said road is rapidly increasing: we offending cause by genile motions, and suegain the public travel on said road is rapidly increasing: we offending cause by genile motions, and suegain the relation to the first of Andover to the line; between the States of Maine and New Hampshire, and as in duty bound will ever pray.

THOMAS BRAGG, and 24 others

DR. RELFE'S inspection.

termination, if they found him, to apply Lynch-I number of lots will be taken equal to the number for whom the Agent is authorized to select, which will be distributed to the respec- At a meeting of the County Commissioners, begun and

It has been suggested, as a means of guarding against riots, that laws should be passed requiring all damages occasioned by mobs to be assessed upon the community in which they occasing all damages occasioned by mobs to be assessed upon the community in which they occasing all damages occasioned by mobs to be assessed upon the community in which they occasing all damages occasioned by mobs to be assessed upon the community in which they occasing all damages occasioned by mobs to be assessed upon the community in which they occasing a condition and of the plans and field notes, selections and perturbated and thirty-five.

It has been suggested, as a means of guarding against riots, that laws should be passed requiring against riots, that laws should be passed requiring against riots, the case in England, and the plans and field notes, selections and field notes, selections and most other European countries.

The means of guarding to the farts of the plans and field notes, selections and perturbated and thirdy-five.

The foregoing petition, Ordered, that the petition of the plans and field onto some into this same power than the time of the same, by causing a copy of same petition and of this order thereon, to be published at the oxford Democrate, published and the oxford Democrate, published at a problemation in each of said newspanding and petition and of the oxford Democrate, published at the oxford Democrate, published at the oxford Democrate, published and thirdy-five.

The first one thousand ci, th thundred and thirdy-five.

The published at the community of the published at the oxford Democrate, published at the oxford Democrate

JOHN HODGDON, Land Agent.

Consumption, Asthma, and Catarrh.

N that long train of diseases which seem to grow with the growth of civilized society, quest and agreeable to my promise, I now take our favorite of long standing, caluminated, much CONSUMPTION takes the lead in its relent the opportunity to give you a brief account of injured tobacco—is afforded in the person of less inroads upon human life. Improper negmy progress hither, and of the general charac-, that venerable relic of antiquity Joice Heth .- lect in the timely administration of simple and She is a profound smoker! and has been one, salutary remedies, is sure to be reproved by a In company with Charles Fox, Esq. agent one hundred and twenty years!! What will dreadful succession of consumptive symptoms for the Rail Road on the part of the city of the alarmist, who have been sounding anothe- oppression of the breast-greenish and Portland, and with several other gentlemen of mas of "learned length and thundering sound" bloody spittle-ulcerated lungs and hectic fethat city who take a lively interest in the enter- against this genuine American institution, now ver-shrivelled extremities, and a general emathat city who take a lively interest in the enter- against this genume American institution, now ver—survened extremines, and a general enterprise, I commenced the examination of a route say, to sustain their unholy crusade against citation of the whole body—prostration of and prise, I commenced the examination of a route say, to sustain their unholy crusade against citation of the whole body—prostration of and prise and painter for years, and I think it but prise, I commenced the examination of a route say, to sustain their unholy crusade against citation of the whole body—prostration of and painter for years, and I think it but prise, I commenced the examination of a route say, to sustain their unholy crusade against citation of the whole body—prostration of and painter for years, and I think it but prise, I commenced the examination of a route say, to sustain their unholy crusade against citation of the whole body—prostration of a route say. prise, a commenced the examination of a route say, to sustain them among trasact against continuous to add, ordinary success as to cure the most distressing (for the encouragement of those who owing to Rhampalism in 24 hours are when a way or invaliable preparation to add, ordinary success as to cure the most distressing (for the encouragement of those who owing to mental faculties, and while hope still whispers standing.

DR RELFE'S Asthmatic Pills.

This exceedingly powerful, and yet equally virtues, that it is ordered from distant parts of safe and innocent preparation, has effected the country. thorough and rapid cures upon patients supposed to have been lar advanced in a confirmed me a further supply of Jebb's Liniment. 1 Consumption, and who have exhibited the ap-shall probably sell a considerable quantity, as pearances which usually indicate a fatal termin- it is recommended by some of our Physicians 2 ation of the disorder.

Price \$1 for whole boxes, of 30 pills, and 50 cents for half do. of 12 pills, with directions.

Debilitated Females.

THE complaints peculiar to the female part of the community, have been successfully treated by the administration of

AROMATIC PILLS. They cleanse the b'ood from those disorders of the female constitution, for which the Pills are an effectual specific-they restore a free circulation, reform the irregular opertions of the sanguiferous system,-revive and establish the de-the danger of the patient,-viz: Pain in the sired healthy habits, and restore to the pallid Loins-Headache-Loss of appetite-Indigescountenance the natural glow of health and good tion-and other marks of debility.

Married ladies will find the Pills equally must not be taken-neither must they be taken by persons of heetic or consumptive habits.

Price \$1,50 a box. *None genuine, unless signed on the out-

side printed wrapper by the sole Proprietor. by his special appointment, by SMITH & wanted. BENNETT, and WM. E. GOODNOW, the celebrated medicines prepared by him.

4 [No. 2.] e5poy To the Hon. Court of County Commissioners to be holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of June, A. D. 1855.

the town of Andover, all in said county, is greatly in want of repair, and inconvenient and unsaid for travellers: He therefore prays, that after due notice, a Tax may be assessed upon said Townships Letter C. and C. surplus and Andover North surplus, for the repair of said road, and that this Court would appoint an agent or committee to receive and expend the same in making the ne cessary and proper repairs on said road within said Townships.

GEORGE F. RICHARDSON, by

JOSEPH G. COLE, his Att'y.

STATE OF MAINE.

Oxrond, ss. At a meeting of the County Commissioners, begun and holden at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five.

three weeks successively in the Eastern Argus, published at Portland, and the Oxford Democrat, published at said Paris, the last publication in each of said newspa-pers, to be at least thirty days before the meeting of said Commissioners, which will be at Paris in and for said county of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of October next, that all persons interested may then and there appear,

of should not be granted.
Attest: R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk. A true copy of said petition and order thereon. Attest: R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

To the Hon. County Commissioners for the County of Oxford, at their session to be holden at Paris, within and for said county, on the third Tuesday of June, A.

LAND OFFICE,

BANGOR. JULY 10, 1835.

The Land Agent will make relections of Land for all obtaining certificates under the Resolve of March 17th. 1835, who shall give the results and response to a state of the public travel on said road is rapidly increasing: We offending cause by gentle motions, and streeth.

Band C. and C. and C. surplus, and Andover North Surplus, and Andover North

STATE OF MAINE.

Oxford, ss.

Attent-R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

Atrue copy of said Petition and Order thereon.
Attest-R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

NOTICE To Rheumatic Invalids

can obtain of the proprietor and his agents, a safe tle, immediate and thorough. and admirable remedy for Rheumatism, however obstinate the disorder may be, and in all its different stages.

OF DR JEBB'S

Rheumatic Liniment

will afford immediate relief to the patient, and legs and at last, in the full possession of the Rheumatism in 24 hours—even when of years This highly valuable Liniment is recom-

> ness, Sprains, Chilblains, &c. This article is considered so superior to every thing else, and to possess such uncommon

An Agent recently writes-"Please send very highly."

Price 50 cents a bottle.

The Painful and Debilitating Complaint of The Piles :

receives immediate relie'-and in numerous diseases of soreness and inflammation. instances has been thoroughly cored by the

administration of DUMFRIES' REMEDY FOR THE

PILES.

quently accompany that disorder, and increase practice. A relieved Patient writes from a distance-

It is but justice to you to inform you, that I useful, except in cases of pregnancy, when they have used your "Dumfries' Remedy for the Piles" for some time past, and have found them eminently successful.

* * *None genuine, unless signed on the out-Norway-Village, who have also for sale all of side printed wrapper by the sole proprietor, T. KIDDER, successor to the late Dr. Conway. again. Large discounts to those who buy to sell For sale, with all the other "Conway Medicines," at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover Streets, near Concert Hall, Boston-and also, by his special appointment, by THE subscriber respectfully represents, that the SMITH & BENNETT, & WM. E. GOOD—county road leading from the southerly line of NOW, Norway-Village, who have also for sale Township No. tour in said county, through Township NOW, Norway-Village, who have also for sale TARE from Boston to Portland, \$3; from Portland Letter C. and C. surplus and Andover North Surplus to all the justly celebrated medicines prepared by to Banger, \$4; and found. NOW, Norway-Village, who have also for sale

> Large discounts to those who buy to sell again. [No. 3.]

DUMFRIES'

Ointment Itch

THE extensive sale and established reputation of Dumfries' Itch Ointment, encourages the proprietor to recommend it with renewed confidence to the public as a most innocent as well as powerful application for this annoying disease. The most inveterate cases have been cured in one hour by this esteemed Ointment. It con-On the foregoing petition, Ordered, That the petitioners give notice of the same by causing a copy tains no Mercury, or other noxious ingredient, or said petition and of this order thereon to be published and may be confidently applied even to the youngest children, or pregnant females. Price, 37 1-2 cents.

DR. RELFE'S

ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

For Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Listlessness, Five large boats, a large number of India rubber and Cork Mairasses, one of which will sustain four persons on the water. Bilious Affections, &c.

TO comment on the efficacy of these Pills, af- vessel-England and America has established their rep- She has been on the Salem railway and coppered. Her ITE undersigned, Inhabitants of Townships Letter utation is needless. Suffice it to observe, that cabins have been lighted, several state rooms made on B. and C. and C. surplus, and Andover North Surfor redundancy of Bile, Flatulence, Costiveness, have been lighted, several state rooms made on her main deck, and completely and thoroughly over liquided.

VEGETABLE SPECIFIC.

For Sick Hendach, &c. Price 50 cents. *** None genuine, unless signed on the out-

Large discount to those who buy to sell again. [No. 5.]

Albion Corn Plaster!

THE Albion Corn Plaster softens the Corn. PERSONS suffering under Rheumatic Af- however old and tough, and extracts it fection, are respectfully assured, that they to the very roots. The relief afforded is gen-

A Recent Case.

Sir-I do not hesitate to give my most unqualified approbation in favor of your valuable Albion Corn Plaster. By the use of less than a box, Mrs. Stowell has been cured of a corn on each foot, which had been exceedingly troublesome and painful for years, and I think it but recent disappointments in the various remedies resorted to, have finally despaired of a cure,) that your Plaster cured her corns after trying mended with a confidence founded on the ex- other highly recommended remedies to no purperience of many years, not only as a cure for pose; and, what increases my confidence in that excruciating disease, but as an excellent the superiority of your Plaster, is the fact that application for Stiffness of the Joints, Numb- it has been used by several of my neighbors with equally good success.

SETH STOWELL. Keeper of Toll House, S. Boston Bridge. Boston, June 17th.

Price 50 cents. SORE AND INFLAMED EYES!

THE studious, the weakly, and others who are troubled with soreness or inflammation of that delicate organ, will obtain a most pleasant and invaluable application in DUMPRIES

EYE WATER.

This well established Wash for the Eye usually gives immediate relief, even in very aggravated Price 25 cents.

THE TOOTH-ACAE!

THIS agonizing disorder is cured in its most HIS approved compound also mitigates painful stages, by one of the most simple as and removes the symptoms which fre- well as powerful remedies known in modern

The Cambrian TOOTH-ACHE PILLS

afford instant relief, without inflicting the slightest injury on the teeth. They are applied externally to the parts affected, with the greatest ease and expedition. Price 50 cents a box. ***None genuine, unless signed on the out-

side printed wrapper by the sole Proprietor, The Remedy is quite innocent, and may be T. KIDDER, successor to the late Dr. Conidministered to all ages and both sexes. Plain way. For sale, with all the other "Conway Medicnes prepared by him.

Large - discounts to those who buy to sell vr [No. 4.]

STEAM PACKET

CAPT. SAMUEL H. HOWES. BOSTON, PORTLAND, & BANGOR.

The elegant low pressure Steam Packet Bangor, Capt. Samuel H. Howes, will leave Boston every Saturday at 5 P. M. for Portland and Bangor: arrives at Portland Sunday morning; leaves Portland same morning at 6 o'clock for Bangor, touching at Owlshead, Belfast, Bucksport and Frankfort, and arrives at Bangor same

evening.

Returning, will leave Bangor for Portland and oston, Tuesday morning at 7 o'clock; arrive at Portland same evening. Leaves Portland for Boston every Wednesday morning at 7 o'clock.

For Portland, will leave Boston every Thursday, 5 PM.

From Portland for Boston, will leave every Friday

vening at 7 o'clock.

Preight will not be received on board after 4 P. M.

on the days of sailing.

This splendid Steam Packet was built by Messrs.

Brown & Bell, of New York, of the very best materials
for strength, equal to any in the United States. She is almost 400 tons burthen, built expressly for a sea route. Her engine was from the manufactory of J. P. Alliare of New York, and has proved to be equal to any in use in this country, by constant use the whole of last sca-

son and not requiring any repairs.

In the fitting up of this Packet no expenses have been spared to contribute to the comfort or safety of passengers. She is provided with two powerful forcing pumps and suction hose; also a Fire Engine to be kept on her deck, in case of Fire to operate on any part of the boat.

She is rigged with fore and aft sails, in case of acci-dent to the Engine, that can be managed as any other ter a successful experience of many years in ter, under the immediate inspection of Capt. Howes.

For freight or passage, apply to E. R. MUDGE, Corner of Middle & Union Streets. Portland, May 11, 1835.

New Establishment. THE Subscribers have purchased the entire Stock in the Store recently occupied by Thomas Crocker, Esq. on Paris-Hill, and have entered into Partnership under the firm of

S. CROCKETT & CO. They have on hand and will continue to keep a full and holden at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, side printed wrapper by the sole Proprietor extensive assortment of Foreign & Donestic GOODS, on the flord Thesday of June, in the year of our Lord, T. KIDDER, successor to the late Dr. Con-which they will sell on as good Terns as can be purone thousand eight hundred and thirty-five.

O. FICE

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